

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

DAILY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$6.00.
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$4.00.
CATAWBA JOURNAL. (per annum.) \$1.00.

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For one year, \$1.00.

The JOURNAL, our weekly publication, will not be forwarded for a less term than one year.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 1, 1862.

From the North.

The Northern papers are not a little puzzled in regard to the retrograde movement of Sigel's corps, and indulge in various speculations concerning it. The order was issued to the forces at Gainesville, on Sunday, the 16th inst., to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and in twenty-four hours thereafter they were on the way to Fairfax Court House, where Sigel had established his headquarters. An army correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on the 18th, says:

" Why this retrograde movement is made your correspondent is unable to say. It is probable that when General Burnside designated the command of General Sigel as the reserve corps, he did so with the view of giving the General the opportunity of increasing his forces. This, coupled with the severe indisposition which the General has been laboring under, may have led to the present arrangement."

The writer, speaking of the arrival of a large number of sick, says that "many of those who came from the front on the pretext of sickness, especially officers, feared more the fatality of the impending battle than disease."

A letter written at Fairfax Court House one day later than the foregoing, indulges in some speculations on the movement thus:

" There is much diversity of opinion regarding the policy of the late movement of Gen. Sigel's corps. Even among his own officers there are many who think it unwise and impolitic. If the safety of Washington depends upon it, it is well. Had he remained out at Gainesville, there was a possibility of the rebels maneuvering with a strong force in such a manner as to render defence very difficult."

" This becomes apparent when we take into consideration that he had to depend alone on his own force to maintain that position. The other armies of the Potomac were at so great a distance from him that he could not expect any assistance from them."

" The greater portion of his force was divided in guarding the Gaps. In withdrawing the men of his command from thence and concentrating them nearer the capital, will, undoubtedly, prove a greater safeguard to that city than it would have been at a place where he could readily turn his corps to no available purpose."

State Embargos.

To the Editor of the *Mercy*: I know of no other medium by which the public may be cautioned against great injustice, and our Governor be requested to protect the citizens of his State, than through the public journals of the country. Some fifteen days since a citizen of the State of North Carolina visited our State and represented to the people in my section that they could get salt in large or small quantities in North Carolina, near Wilmington. With that expectation, I visited the salt works on the Sound, below Wilmington, and bought salt for several neighbors and myself, with every confidence that there was a good understanding between the States, and not suspecting an official so high in authority and so recently seated in the Gubernatorial Chair of a great State, would show so little regard for the rights of citizens of another State, I had my salt started for home. While in transit, the Governor orders the salt stopped, after the citizen of his State has received the money for his salt; he, therefore, has secured to the citizens of his State both the salt and money. I, therefore, appeal to our Governor to ask of the Governor of North Carolina an indemnity for the loss caused by his act. I am in the service of my country, with a large family at home, and bought the salt with the expectation that they would be able to cure meat enough for their use during the year with the salt bought in good faith from citizens of North Carolina.

FREE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.
Graham's T. O., S. C., November 19.

A COMPLIMENT TO LIVERPOOL.—The Northern papers and their European correspondents, referring to the naval preparations of the "rebels," remark:

But it is the Liverpool Southern Association that the rebels more largely owe whatever of credit and resources they possess in England. Liverpool is bitterly and almost unanimously rebel in its sympathies, and throughout Great Britain this pestilent seaport has exerted a wise and earnest influence against us. We are not likely to forget it.

A fact concerning the Alabama deserves to be stated. The American Consul at Liverpool seems to have made every effort to persuade the British authorities to prevent her from leaving port on a cruise which all men knew was to be piratical. The Government at last consented to interfere, and the day after the Alabama had sailed, issued an order restraining her from going to sea.

It is evident, from such facts as the above, which are important, and come to us well authenticated, that the rebels have no lack of money or credit in England. Probably a considerable part of the cotton hypothesized to the rebel Government, is pledged in some way to English capitalists as security for advances, and they in turn, are secured by insurances at an extravagant premium, but with margin enough to make themselves good.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—The steamer Sunbeam, loaded with ammunition and arms, and a large amount of card, clothing and factory supplies for a firm in our city, sailed direct from Liverpool. On the 27th September, she made New Inlet, North Carolina, and upon entering the harbor was chased and fired upon by the blockaders. She steered for the fort, which fired a shot over her. As the fort had no colors flying, it was thought to be in the hands of the Yankees, and that the shot was at her. The Captain stopped, and being loaded largely with powder, yielded to the blockaders.

Had our fort shown its colors, a very important cargo would have been saved. The factory supplies were inestimable.

South Carolina.

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 29, '62.

Hospital Appointments.

Saturday—Mrs Bolton and Mrs Molton. Monday—Mrs Andrews and Miss Sallie Graham.

Tuesday—Mrs Shaw and Mrs John Springs.

Wednesday—Mrs Kahnweiler and Mrs Redding.

Thursday—Mrs Sam Blair and Mrs Alexander Graham.

Friday—Mrs Bryce and Mrs Calloway.

Confederate Senator.

We learn through a member of the Legislature that Ex-Governor W. A. Graham, was elected Senator on Thursday last to represent the State of North Carolina in the Confederate Congress for six years, vice Hon. Geo. Davis, whose term expires on the assembling of the next Congress.

Small Pox in Danville.

The Mayor of Danville publishes the following report of the small pox in that town: Since our report last week, there have been nine new cases of small pox among the soldiers in the Military Hospital in this place. None among our citizens. Total number, since its appearance in the town, thirty-one, of which seven have died.

Alleged Cure for Small Pox.

A correspondent in Covington sends the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel the following "alleged cure for Small Pox." He says he cut it from a paper some years since. The remedy may be a good one, and if so, its publication at this time may be attended with benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to contract that loathsome disease, now becoming so prevalent in different portions of our Southern Confederacy:

The U. S. Consul at the Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, has transmitted to the Department of State a very interesting communication from Dr. R. Landell, of Post Algeciras, claiming the discovery of a cure for Small Pox. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of the disease in 1837; that he first administered it in 1842, since which time his success, and that of his son, Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues, in the treatment of Small Pox, has been most flattering.

This manufacturing Company proposed that the State should charge all manufacturers \$1.25 per pound for wool, with the view of saving money to the State. The saving would be effected thus, viz: The State is now paying \$2.75 per pound for wool in Georgia, which, when furnished to manufacturers at that price, and they, if disposed, charge the 75 per cent, would make the clothing to the troops very expensive; but if the State furnished the wool at \$1.25 and the manufacturers charge the 75 per cent, which they have the right to do, the expense will be greatly reduced.

He wished to defend the reputation of that Company; rather than that should be lost, or that it should be pointed at with the finger of execration, he preferred the mill should float down the current of the Catawba. He also stated that in an interview with the Governor that functionary had disclaimed any allusion in the portion of his message in question to the Rock Island Manufactury.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Hon. R. B. Gilliam was elected Judge of the 4th and Mr. Buxton Solicitor of the 5th Circuit.

Reported Destruction of Jacksonville.

A report reached here last night, (says the Raleigh State Journal of the 27th,) which we did not credit, that a number of Yankee gunboats went up New River and destroyed by fire the town of Jacksonville, Onslow county, in this State. This morning we hear the rumor repeated and from a reliable source, though it comes to us second or third hand. No particulars are given except that the enemy set fire to the Court House and principal residences of the place, and then retired, it was said, for Wilmington. Jacksonville is the county seat of Onslow.

We give this rumor for what it is worth, at the same time expressing our belief in its some extent.

Let them suffer.

We find, in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday the following note from Gen. Wise, in which he details more fully the circumstances of the application and the refusal.

Comment is needless:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Chaffin's Farm, Nov. 19th, 1862.

To the Editors of the *Enquirer*:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for publishing my note of the 15th instant:

Major Cleary, the Quartermaster of my brigade, calls my attention to the fact that it was in reference to blankets, not shoes, that the reply of the Quartermaster General was made—*"Let them suffer."*

Major Cleary reported that there were far more than enough blankets in store to meet his requisitions; that he was told none were to be issued but by special order of the Quartermaster General; that he went to him for special orders and informed him that the men of this brigade were suffering, and received in person the reply: *"Let them suffer."* And that this was said with an abrupt and arrogant air of supercilious refusal of the request for blankets.

Major Cleary was ordered to purchase shoes for the men of my Brigade, and reported verily that he was ordered not to compete with the Quartermaster General's men for the same. I purchased a pair of soldiers' clothing. I have made a temporary order to purchase shoes for my men and will be glad to get them.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY A. WISE, Brig. Gen.

After the fifth day give baths of warm water, with a little chlorate of lime, or chlorate of soda, or sponge the body.

Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in whooping cough, and with benefit; in some cases the hoop or convulsion cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguishes in four or twelve days.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY A. WISE, Brig. Gen.

Major Cleary is hereby cautioned against hunting with dogs or nets, or fishing with hooks or tridents, on my lands. Those who may violate my premises will be prosecuted at law.

S. M. WITHERS.

Nov. 27, '62.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting with dogs or nets, or fishing with hooks or tridents, on my lands. Those who may violate my premises will be prosecuted at law.

S. M. WITHERS.

Nov. 27, '62.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, I will sell all negroes, men, women, and children, three like NEGRO BOYS, 14 and 16 years old.

Terms cash.

S. M. HARRIS, Ave.

Nov. 27, '62.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale at Davison College, his House and lot with all the necessary out-buildings, every thing now and in good condition.

G. F. SHEPHERD.

Nov. 18-19.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

For sale at KOOPEMAN & PHELPS.

Nov. 21-22.

CHARLOTTE & SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

D. JOURNAL DAILY TRAINS AND RAILROAD.

Leave Columbia, 8.00 A. M. 6.10 P. M.

Arrive Charlotte, 3.30 P. M. 2.00 A. M.

Leave Charlotte, 3.00 A. M. 9.15 P. M.

Arrive Columbia, 4.50 P. M. 5.00 A. M.

The Trains connect at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, forming a double daily connection with Richmond, and at Columbia with the South Carolina Railroad, and the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

E. HULBERT, General Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

The Stewards of the Charlotte Circuit,

will offer for sale at the Parsonage, on Saturday the 29th proximo, all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE to the highest bidder.

Nov. 25-26.

Double Daily Trains.

CHARLOTTE & SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

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